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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/705,508	11/12/2003	Tzu Chi Cheng	3221/23	4862	
75	7590 04/19/2006			EXAMINER	
David E. Dougherty			REHM, ADAM C		
Dennison, Schultz, Dougherty & MacDonald					
1727 King Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Suite 105			2875		
Alexandria, VA	A 22314	· .	DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006	DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/705,508 Page 2

Art Unit: 2875

### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/3/2006 has been entered.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over SHIGEKAZU (JP 2003-249693) and ABE (US 5,535,230).
- 3. In regards to Claim 1, SHIGEKAZU provides at least one blue light emitting diode (1) as a blue light source; at least one red light emitting diode (2) as a red light source; and a fluorescent layer (3, Paragraph 14) formed by mixing fluorescent powders with transparent resin (Paragraph 14); the fluorescent layer being glued to the blue light emitting diode and the red light emitting diode (Figure 1); the blue light emitting diode and the red light emitting blue light and red light, respectively, which are then mixed (Paragraph 16); the fluorescent layer absorbing radiation having a blue light

Application/Control Number: 10/705,508 Page 3

Art Unit: 2875

to emit light with wavelengths different from the blue light and red light (Paragraph 16); wherein the YAG is activated by cerium (Paragraph 14).

- 4. In regards to Claim 9, SHIGEKAZU provides at least one blue light emitting diode (1) as a blue light source; at least one red light emitting diode (2) as a red light source; a fluorescent layer (3) formed by mixing fluorescent powders with transparent resin (Paragraph 14); and the fluorescent layer enclosing the blue light emitting diode (Figure 1); and a transparent resin layer enclosing the fluorescent layer and red light emitting diode (Figure 1, Paragraph 14); wherein the YAG is activated by cerium (Paragraph 14).
- 5. While SHIGEKAZU discloses the claimed invention, SHIGEKAZU does not specifically disclose the use of silicate (SmOn4-). However, ABE teaches the use of various fluorescent substances for the purpose of obtaining a desired wavelength (TABLE 2; Column 5, Lines 19-22).
- 6. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use silicate as taught by ABE for the purpose of obtaining the desired wavelength. Furthermore, it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- 7. OUDERKIRK ET AL. (US 2004/0150991) discloses a silicate phosphor.
- 8. NEDERPEL ET AL. (US 5,735,595) discloses a silicate fluorescent material.

Application/Control Number: 10/705,508 Page 4

Art Unit: 2875

9. SRIVASTAVA ET AL. (US 6,466,135) discloses the use of borate to increase light efficiency.

## Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam C. Rehm whose telephone number is 571.272.8589. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571.272.2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ACR 4/14/2006

JOHN ANTHONY WARE PRIMARY EXAMINED